

BURIALS IN THE CITY ILLEGAL

January First Is
The New Limit
Set.

PRATT SUCCEEDS
DOCTOR GARVIN

Important Transactions of Board
of Health at Meeting
Yesterday.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Resolved, That there having been no place prepared for burials of the dead, as required by law, at the expiration of the period set, October 1, 1900, and an extension having been granted for such special burial permits until cemeteries as prescribed by law should be available; now that such feasible arrangements are accomplished, fact, no permit for burials should be granted after January 1, 1901, within the City limits except to those already possessing burial plots.

The above resolution was passed by the Board of Health yesterday afternoon by the members present, Messrs. Dole, Cooper, Winston and Emerson; Dr. Wood presiding. It provides for the interment of bodies after January 1, 1901, in cemeteries outside the City limits in accordance with the provisions of a resolution passed by the Board last April. The date set then for outside the City limits was October 1, which time was extended.

Dr. Wood stated that Mr. Dillingham had informed him, and a letter from the Hawaiian Cemetery Association had apprised him that the association was ready to receive bodies for burial in its grounds at Redmond Grove, Pearl City. The price for interments would be \$10 and upward, according to size and location of the plot. Special funeral trains composed of appropriate funeral cars would leave the city at 2:15 every day, and bodies would be carried for \$1 each, and passengers at 50 cents for the round trip.

The Catholic, Chinese and Japanese Cemetery Associations were all agreed to bury their dead in the new cemetery as soon as they were required to do so, and would entirely cease interring their dead in the present cemeteries.

It was first proposed to set the date for interments outside the City on December 1, but the resolution offered by Dr. Cooper, provided for January 1 to initiate the new arrangement. Proper publication of the regulation will be made by the Board at once.

NEW PLUMBING INSPECTOR.
Charles B. Moore, a civil engineer, highly recommended to the Board, was appointed Plumbing Inspector, vice one Duffy, resigned. There were many applicants for the position, among whom were well-known plumbers, E. W. Quinn, a practical plumber, H. F. Ludwig, also a practical plumber, were strongly endorsed for the office by a number of well-known residents.

The resolution passed last week by the Board providing that the office should not be filled by a plumber prevailed against these men. The other applicants were Charles B. Moore, R. Morton and Mr. Maynard, all three civil engineers. Mr. Maynard's application was withdrawn at his own request. A ballot upon the other two resulted in the selection of Mr. Moore, who will commence his duties at once. Mr. Moore has been in the country for about four years, most of which time has been spent in Kohala on a sugar plantation.

Dr. Wood stated that the sense of last week's meeting was that the Board had tried the experiment of having a MASTER PLUMBER in the office and would in future employ civil engineers. Mr. Keen, the existing plumbing inspector, appointed last week.

Dr. Garvin recommended that transportation facilities should be provided for the inspector and assistant. With their present salary they could not afford to provide such facilities. Dr. Pratt was appointed. Mr. Winston seconded the motion. Upon vote he was elected unanimously. This leaves Dr. Pratt's position vacant and the selection of his successor was laid over until next week.

Dr. Holland applied for any vacancy which might occur in the Department personnel.

NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
The question of the appointment of an executive officer to the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Garvin was discussed ending with the unanimous appointment of Dr. J. S. Pratt, who has been City Sanitary Inspector for several months. His was the only name brought up before the Board. Dr. Wood said that Dr. Pratt was mentioned at the last meeting as a successor to Dr. Garvin. When asked whether he would accept the position he had replied he would undertake the work if the Board chose to appoint him.

Dr. Cooper moved that Dr. Pratt be appointed. Mr. Winston seconded the motion. Upon vote he was elected unanimously. This leaves Dr. Pratt's position vacant and the selection of his successor was laid over until next week.

Dr. Holland applied for any vacancy which might occur in the Department personnel.

Reports from Drs. Garvin and Pratt were read and laid on the table.

A report from Dr. Woodbury on the island Hospital, Maui, covering the period from 1900 to 1901, was read and laid on the table.

BRYAN ON THE STUMP

Talks To Ohioans on
the Issues.

GRILLS THE REPUBLICANS

Says He Would Abolish all Private
Monopolies if He was
Elected.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan arrived here this morning from Dunkirk, N. Y. They were met at the station by Mayor and Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Bryan was accorded a brief reception at the Mayor's residence. Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour in Auditor Park, leaving immediately afterward on his day's tour of the State.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Mayor Jones and he said he was pleased to be presented by a man to whom duty was a higher consideration than was any party. Taking up the question of non-partisanship, Mr. Bryan said that not only were former Republicans coming over, but the gold Democrats were coming back. This, he said, was the natural result of political conditions and of the Republican party's persistent disregard of the rights of the people at large.

Mr. Bryan gave considerable time to the plea of prosperity saying:

"The Republican party has failed in this campaign and I am going to show you one proposition after another put forth by the Republicans has failed to meet with a response from the people. When this campaign opened up the one cry was that the country was prosperous, that the Republican party had made it so, and that to keep it so the Republican party must be kept in power. That was the one plea, and to represent that they had a full dinner pail painted on their banners. The full dinner pail! If they wanted to paint that full dinner pail now as they look, they would point on their banners the worst battered, most beaten and most shot full of holes dinner pail that ever was seen. Let me tell you why the dinner pail argument failed. First because not every laboring man has a full dinner pail. They went on the theory that every laboring man had a full dinner pail, but the anthracite coal strikers opened the eyes of a great many people to the fact that there is no full dinner pail argument, and I would ask the laboring men who vote year or no on this proposition, are you satisfied with the present conditions and do you want them continued just as they are? I would be perfectly willing to let the laboring men vote on that proposition, but before they vote I want them to go to the sweat shops and ask themselves whether that is prosperity and they want it continued just as it is. It is not true that the laboring men of this country are receiving their fair share of the wealth that they produce. That is one reason why the full dinner pail argument failed. Mr. Bryan then took up the questions of trusts, declaring that the utterances of both President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt showed them to be more interested in protecting what they call the good trusts than in suppressing the bad trusts. He said that if times got hard the corporations would cut down wages rather than reduce their dividends. He would make it impossible for a private monopoly to live under the American flag and if elected President at the power vested in the Executive would be used to that end. This sentiment was vigorously cheered and there were cries of "Bravo!"

Speaking of the standing army, Mr. Bryan declared that if the Republican ticket is elected, there never will be a smaller standing national force than at present. He declared that the Republicans were not prepared to defend their foreign policy, and he gave the following as a resume of all the Republican speeches on the Philippine question: "We are sorry we have the Philippine Islands. They came to us by accident. We are sorry to have them, but we cannot let go of them. It looks as if God had sent us them. It looks as if we were following the leadings of a Divine power and besides there's money in it."

That, he said, was the gist of all the Republican speeches on the subject. He declared that it was neither right nor wise to coerce the Philippines and he thanked God that he had so firmly linked together that which is wise and that which is right that they cannot be torn asunder. Asserting that the President was according the powers conferred by the Constitution, Mr. Bryan said: "Our Constitution created the President and he shall not outgrow his creator."

DEMOCRATIC VIOLENCE.
CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, speaking of Croker's suggestion about the polling places on the evening of election day, said that if the election returns for Bryan do not tally with their count, go into the polling places and throw those fellows in charge of the returns into the street, said:

"I do not see anything wrong with that suggestion."

Senator Hill suggested a baseball bat as being peculiarly appropriate to render justice to a corrupt election judge. In my own opinion the best way is for Democrats to be at the polls when they are opened and to remain there in good strong relays until the count is completed. It should be the duty of these Democrats to watch the judges and the count and to see to it that no fraud is committed, and if any fraud is attempted, to stop it then and there.

"The Democratic party is opposed to violence, but at the same time I feel warranted in saying that the Democrats fully intend to reap the fruits of their victory. If intimidation is attempted at the polls or fraudulent counting tried by election judges, there will be Democrats in the vicinity ready to take just such action as may be necessary to stop it."

"There will be neither intimidation at the polls, ballot box stuffing, nor fraudulent counting this year. If either is attempted it will be stopped there and then. And if anyone gets hurt in this process of prevention I hope it will not be the honest man who is doing his duty fairly and well."

BRYAN AT CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Five-minute stops were made at the towns of Sidney, Piquette and Troy. At Sidney Mr. Bryan

charged that in order to be a Republican these days a man had to change his position at a moment's notice and to change sides. He said this was necessary because of the frequent change of the Republican party on public questions.

Plumes furnished the best crowd of the day up to the time of the arrival at that place and after leaving Toledo. Mr. Bryan dwelt there on the question of the trusts and among other things said:

"I want you to remember that when a mill shut down under a Democratic administration, all the Republicans pointed to it as an evidence that a low tariff was bad, but when a trust closes down a mill, no Republican dares to say a word about the closing down of the mill. You will find that all over this country today the trusts are closing down mills and they are throwing upon the laboring man the burden of maintaining the high prices and as the trust system develops you will find that more and more of the laboring men will be made dependent upon the word of a few great trust magnates."

The schedule did not include a speech at Dayton, but a very pleasant incident occurred there. When Mr. Bryan's special train rolled into the station about sunset there was a crowd of several thousand people assembled at that point. Mr. Bryan had been notified that there was a desire to present him with a silver horse shoe from the Harzard Liederkreis Society. When the train came to a full stop and Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform he was greeted by prolonged and tumultuous applause. A committee of three ladies representing the society then pressed their way to the front of the crowd and handed to him a box containing not only the horse shoe, but a colored portrait of Mr. Bryan, a gold-mounted badge and a letter explaining that in a contest in the society of the horse shoe Mr. Bryan had received 1,200 votes against 250 cast for President McKinley.

BRYAN AT NAPOLEON.
NAPOLEON, Ohio, Oct. 31.—In his speech at Wauseon Mr. Bryan again charged the Republican party with making specious pleas to different classes of people and in support of his assertion presented circulars addressed to both the Catholic Church and the A. P. A. referring to these circulars, he said:

"Our fight has been a fight for those principles upon which the Government has been founded. We believe in industrial independence in this country and in political independence everywhere under our flag."

Mr. Bryan's train made quite a long stop at Lima, where he addressed the crowd from the carriage in which he was driven and in speaking place. He charged the Republicans not only with evading the campaign, but specifically asserted that they had run away from every issue. He said:

"We have reached a point where we now know that the Republican plan of campaign has failed and it is too late for Republicans to adopt a new plan of campaign. The Republicans started out by refusing to discuss the trust question. They have kept up to their refusal. They have refused to discuss the army question. They have adhered to their refusal. They started out by trying to avoid the question of imperialism and they have kept running from it."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's 50 cents.

BABY PULL-BACKS

It is strange that babies get on so well as they do; there are so many pull-backs! But Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is a wonderful help.

Begin with a little. Too much will upset the stomach. Increase, but keep under the limit. The limit is upsetting the stomach.

It rests a tired digestion; it does not tax the stomach at all; it lets it play—little stomachs like to play.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

HAWAII NEI HAS
154,001 PEOPLE

In the official census returns of the United States for 1900, the population for the Territory of Hawaii is given as 154,001.

Union Pacific Fund.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.—Judge Sanborn made an order to-day for the discharge of the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company as receivers of the hospital fund upon their paying into the registry of the court the remainder of that fund which has not been distributed and placing their report on file for the time prescribed by the rules of the court. The amount of money for distribution to those who contributed to the hospital fund of the railway was \$4,292.30. The amount of claims allowed was \$259,749. The number of allowed claims was 12,431. Allowed claims to the amount of \$5,550.36 have not been presented to the receivers for payment and that amount of money was ordered by the judge to be deposited in the registry of the court to be paid the claimants, as they appear, by the clerk of the court at Omaha.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

**MANUFACTURERS
SHOE COMPANY**

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are Sole Agents for

Willcox & Gibbs
NEW AUTOMATIC Sewing Machines.

The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Willcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspecting public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Willcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Willcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

Pacific Hardware Company,
LIMITED.
Household Department

Bethel Street.

HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

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SOME RETURNS FROM MAUI AND THE FIGURES OF OAHU

	REPUBLICAN					DEMOCRATS					INDEPENDENTS					OTHERS				
	Aylott	Gilman	Hogg	Keiki	Kumalei	Robertson	Booth	Bush	Camara	McFarlane	Spencer	Wise	Clark	Kellum	Kelso	Mehrens	Nahoko	Quinn	Haiola	
Fourth District																				
First Precinct	182	187	182	179	177	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
Second Precinct	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
Third Precinct	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
Fourth Precinct	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
Fifth Precinct	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
Sixth Precinct	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
Seventh Precinct	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
Totals	1081	1296	1277	1016	1071	1235	510	402	524	650	340	507	743	814	903	851	782	914	119	

	REPUBLICAN					DEMOCRATS					INDEPENDENTS					OTHERS				
	Coelho	Hitchcock	Johnson	Kaula	Lane	McCandless	Brown	Damon	Harvey	Holt, Wm.	Makela	Mossman	Emmeluth	Mahoe	Markham	Mossman	Paele	Pendergast	Mikael	Poeppoe
Fifth District																				
First Precinct	54	58	60	68	64	54	12	17	11	16	52	10	45	58	10	50	49	44	10	4
Second Precinct	48	49	47	48	47	38	21	27	25	24	22	24	122	123	12	114	97	103	4	28
Third Precinct	43	43	41	40	38	28	18	22	24	27	31	16	28	40	1	13	9	32	5	8
Fourth Precinct	26	25	23	28	31	35	16	21	11	9	27	14	19	11	6	10	6	7	4	2
Fifth Precinct	54	68	64	76	73	94	59	118	101	75	298	76	244	248	19	244	243	264	20	39
Sixth Precinct	105	169	141	146	146	181	101	106	101	75	298	76	244	248	19	244	243	264	20	39
Seventh Precinct	101	119	118	109	119	104	74	71	71	71	119	57	128	113	16	119	113	113	9	24
Eighth Precinct	99	118	111	121	116	118	74	71	71	71	119	57	128	113	16	119	113	113	9	24
Ninth Precinct	32	30	28	30	30	46	61	61	57	41	119	57	128	113	16	119	113	113	9	24
Tenth Precinct	32	30	28	30	30	46	61	61	57	41	119	57	128	113	16	119	113	113	9	24
Totals	624	716	718	723	729	692	395	493	457	353	1172	341	988	1014	139	991	874	970	86	175

THE SENATORS.

	Achi	Co. H. Brown	Gen. Carter	Crabbe	P. Hia	Waterhouse
Fourth District						
First Precinct	179	205	185	191	165	167
Second Precinct	106	126	121	121	121	121
Third Precinct	106	126	121	121	121	121
Fourth Precinct	106	126	121	121	121	121
Fifth Precinct	106	126	121	121	121	121
Sixth Precinct	106	126	121	121	121	121
Seventh Precinct	106	126	121	121	121	121
Fifth District						
First Precinct	74	71	72	65	93	72
Second Precinct	58	52	49	46	48	48
Third Precinct	41	28	34	29	30	25
Fourth Precinct	28	28	34	29	30	25
Fifth Precinct	187	169	151	155	160	152
Sixth Precinct	144	119	98	118	110	108
Seventh Precinct	124	140	138	139	103	104
Eighth Precinct	82	62	55	54	53	33
Ninth Precinct	82	62	55	54	53	33
Tenth Precinct	82	62	55	54	53	33
Totals	2017	2175	1984	2081	1798	1671

	Auld	J. O. Carter	Fernandez	J. Holt	Isenberg	Lilikalani
Fourth District						
First Precinct	52	105	51	58	90	54
Second Precinct	101	216	99	137	188	66
Third Precinct	65	68	68	65	68	49
Fourth Precinct	113	118	118	100	100	100
Fifth Precinct	46	103	69	71	87	65
Sixth Precinct	41	62	39	44	65	16
Seventh Precinct	8	9	1	2	5	5
Fifth District						
First Precinct	5	11	8	8	11	7
Second Precinct	18	21	23	21	15	17
Third Precinct	24	29	20	35	24	31
Fourth Precinct	23	29	20	35	24	31
Fifth Precinct	8	13	8	10	10	8
Sixth Precinct	26	75	14	27	66	13
Seventh Precinct	100	130	100	100	100	100
Eighth Precinct	137	179	178	177	192	141
Ninth Precinct	121	129	125	129	121	102
Tenth Precinct	71	76	68	75	76	66
Totals	1,711	1,993	1,871	1,812	1,845	1,547

	Boyd	Kalanokalani	Kanaha	Kaula	Pua	Rowe
Fourth District						
First Precinct	127	142	131	139	150	115
Second Precinct	214	226	216	225	220	185
Third Precinct	123	137	134	124	117	108
Fourth Precinct	113	118	118	100	100	100
Fifth Precinct	142	194	189	173	181	146
Sixth Precinct	21	27	24	22	27	31
Seventh Precinct	19	24	18	21	22	14
Fifth District						
First Precinct	41	55	51	46	49	39
Second Precinct	112	125	118	111	113	94
Third Precinct	22	29	20	35	24	31
Fourth Precinct	23	29	20	35	24	31
Fifth Precinct	8	13	8	10	10	8
Sixth Precinct	26	75	14	27	66	13
Seventh Precinct	100	130	100	100	100	100
Eighth Precinct	137	179	178	177	192	141
Ninth Precinct	121	129	125	129	121	102
Tenth Precinct	71	76	68	75	76	66
Totals	1,711	1,993	1,871	1,812	1,845	1,547

AS TOLD BY A SPANIARD

The Story of Santiago's Fall.

MORRO'S KEEPER'S TALE

Translation of Curious Account of the Sea Fight by Eye-Witness of it.

Albert P. Wright, one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and the first man of the army to hoist the flag on Cuban soil, who is on his way to Manila on board the United States transport Port Stephens, now in this port, has in his possession a curious translation of the report made to the Spanish Government by the lighthouse-keeper at El Morro, Santiago de Cuba, concerning the naval engagement between the American and Spanish fleets.

This is a Spanish version of the affair, and has never before been published in the English language. Wright got hold of a copy of the report while he was in Cuba with the Rough Riders. He had a translation made of it by one Robert de Choudens.

The Morro lighthouse-keeper, Luis Lopez by name, prefaced his report with an account of the troops stationed at Morro Castle and also went into details concerning the sinking of the Merrimac. The following is an exact copy of the original report as translated by the above mentioned de Choudens. Those familiar with the story of the fight off Morro Castle will be able to detect various misstatements made by the Spaniard in his report:

Troops Stationed at Morro Castle.—The troops stationed at Morro Castle numbered 25 soldiers, 100 of these belonging to the Second Battalion of Cuba and 125 between artillerymen, guerrillas and from the Engineers' Corps. The commander of

the fort was Don Antonio Ros. The officers under him were Lieut. Antonio Quintana, Captain Antonio Anton, three lieutenants more and a major and two lieutenants of guerrillas. At the same time, as prisoners, we had in the Morro a major of guerrillas named Castedo and three captains of same. The chief of the battery was Col. Ordóñez and under him were two lieutenants, named respectively, Acuirre and Sanchez, both of whom were wounded in the first encounter. Lieut. Sanchez was afterwards sent to Punta Gorda battery with six artillerymen and four marines from the Reina Mercedes. The Socapa battery was manned by two officers, one sergeant and marines from the Reina Mercedes and six artillerymen. On the 6th of June four artillerymen were killed in the Socapa battery, one of them disappearing so completely that the only vestige found of him next day was a leg. There were present at the Morro two lieutenants and four marines from the Reina Mercedes, who helped the lighthouse-keeper in the Signal Service. At the top of the station on the beach were two officers and six marines from the Reina Mercedes, to whom the movements of the American fleet were communicated by telephone from above.

Account of the Fight.—On the 15th of June two steamers were sighted, twelve miles from shore or, better said, from the Morro, one of which fired. One of the steamers was the San Luis. The Morro was not able to answer the fire at the time, as the only mounted gun was the one for use. The next day, the 15th, the two steamers came to within two miles from the Morro and appeared to be taking up the cable. One of the lieutenants of infantry, who was on guard at the time, in company with the lighthouse-keeper, asked him what he thought of the steamers' movements. After looking through his glasses, the lighthouse-keeper replied that they were taking up the cable. The officer reported same to Major Ros, who came to inspect for himself, and said: "We will fire on them, as those are the only orders I have." They could only fire two rounds, as after that the only gun mounted became useless. The steamers answered with more than 100 rounds, which were counted by Major Ros.

Some of the shots damaged the semaphore signal and one shell entered the house occupied by Lieut. Quintana, which, had it exploded, would have killed three officers who were there at the time. All the troops got under cover, the only ones remaining being Major Ros, the lighthouse-keeper and one officer and two marines from the Visaya. The firing getting too hot for the officer, he ran off with his two marines, dropping his sword while jumping a wire fence and fractured his leg. On the 15th six more steamers were sighted coming directly for the port. The officers and soldiers became very much alarmed and began to disappear on seeing they did not have their flag, and believed them to be American. The only ones who kept their stations were Major Ros, four marines from the Reina Mercedes and the lighthouse-keeper. On approaching nearer the ships were seen up before the Spanish flag, commanded by Admiral Cervera. Then everybody began to reappear and shout with alacrity: "Hurrah for Spain! Hurrah for

Spain! Hurrah for the Spanish fleet! Hurrah for Admiral Cervera!" On the 20th of May an English steamer came to the harbor and the San Luis gave her a chase as soon as she sighted her. The Englishman put on all steam to get away, but the San Luis soon got within eight miles of her and on firing a shot at her, she gave up and surrendered. It was believed by everybody at the Morro that some of the Spanish ships would get out in her defence as soon as they knew what was taking place, and on seeing they did not do so, for fear of the American squadron being near, all the officers and soldiers at the Morro exclaimed: "They are afraid of the enemy! Our marines are cowards!"

A powerful fleet was sighted on the 21st of May, composed of the Indiana, Iowa, New York, Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, a transport carrying coal, and several others. As soon as Admiral Cervera knew of the presence of the enemy, he came to the Morro with all of the officers of his ships and was soon convinced of the strength of the American fleet and the weakness of his own. Governor Sanfina, Gen. Linares, who was also present, said to Admiral Cervera: "We cannot deny it; the American squadron is powerful."

Admiral Cervera, fearing the Americans would attempt to enter the harbor, gave orders to put his ships in line of fire with the entrance, putting the Cristobal Colon, which was the best in the fleet, directly in front of the entrance, protected by the Punta Gorda battery. For two days the ships lay in this position, and then the Indiana fired on them at 2:30 p. m., making them get back to their original anchorage. The bay was bombarded every day and the shooting was pretty accurate and effective. On the 24th of June the Governor and the other officers of the Engineers' Corps, a shell burst in the Socapa battery, killing a corporal, four artillerymen and four marines from the Reina Mercedes. This continued until the 7th, and on the 15th the ships again opened their fire. A shell from the Brooklyn fell on board the Reina Mercedes, killing the second commanding officer, two officers and nine marines and wounding one officer and five marines. On the 24th of June sixty vessels came into sight, bringing American troops, who were landed the next day at Daiquiri, one of the ships protecting the harbor. From this date the fight continued by land and sea. El Caney, a small town, was taken on July 1st, and on the 2d General Vara del Rey was killed. At 9:30 a. m. July 3d Cervera's fleet fired anchor, the Infanta Maria Teresa leading and commencing the fire against the Texas, which answered the fire. Those at the Morro saw one torpedo boat sink and another go on shore. The battle lasted one hour and in that hour the Spanish fleet was completely lost. At 12 p. m. July 4th an order was given by the Governor to sink the Reina Mercedes in the harbor should they attempt it. It could not be done, however, on account of the Texas firing on her. On the 5th the

Following are the incomplete returns brought by the schooner Eclipse yesterday morning from Lahaina, Maui. She left Maui at midnight arriving here yesterday at noon. The captain deferred sailing from Lahaina two hours in order to get full returns. Captain Townsend got the returns up to midnight and made them known immediately upon his arrival in Honolulu.

For delegate to the 56th Congress:

Prince David 199
Parker 372
Wilcox 386

For delegate to the 57th Congress:

Prince David 216
Parker 372
Wilcox 384

Walluku and Lanai are to be heard from yet.

The Eclipse brought the following figures on the Senators:

Kalua 622
Baldwin 583
White 541
Cockett 499
Kepoika 465
Reuter 356
Cornwell 285

A FISH EXPERT TO BE SENT HERE BY THE GOVERNMENT

Will Investigate Island Resources and Correct Abuses.

BY JANUARY 1, 1901, there is a possibility of an expert from the United States Fisheries Commission being sent here from Washington to investigate the fishing resources of the islands.

Secretary of the Territory Cooper received in the last mail a letter from the Fisheries Commission informing him that a thorough investigation was contemplated of the Department had formed no definite plans. The letter intimates that a reply to Mr. Cooper's letter forwarded from here in August had been answered by the Department of the Interior. If the Interior Department forwarded the communication Mr. Cooper failed to receive it.

Mr. Cooper feels quite encouraged by the Department's reply. He feels that the present methods of the Japanese and Chinese fishermen will be frowned down upon by the Federal authorities and that measures will be promulgated to protect the fish preserve from wanton destruction. The investigation proposed by the Commission also means the propagation of foreign species in these waters.

The letter reads as follows:

United States Fish and Fisheries Commission, Washington, October 20, 1900.

Sir: Your communication of October 9 has been received. On August 25, in reply to a letter enclosing your communication to the Department of the Interior of August 3, this Commission had the honor to address the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

"This Commission has under consideration the matter of the investigation of the fisheries and fishing resources of Hawaii with a view to making recommendations for their improvement, if possible, but the work cannot be undertaken before January 1; the matter has not taken definite form. This Commission will be pleased to communicate further on this subject with the authorities of Hawaii at a later date."

This letter has doubtless reached you by now and the Commission is not in a position to say anything more definite at present. Respectfully,
W. DE P. RAUELL,
Deputy Commissioner.

Governor gave orders for the residents of the city as the Americans were going to bombard it, which was effected by two of their ships. This continued until the 17th, when Gen. Linares surrendered to the American General, the Morro being turned over to a captain and twenty-five men of the American cavalry by Lieut. Quintana and Lieut. Acuirre of the artillery. Dated and signed—Morro, Sept. 25, 1900, Lighthouse-keeper, Luis Lopez.

The Sinking of the Merrimac.—The Merrimac came into the harbor at half-past three on the morning of June 1. On getting in the entrance the Merrimac opened fire, to which the cruiser Reina Mercedes, the torpedo boat Pluton, which was in the bay called Nisperos, and the batteries of Estrella and Punta Gorda answered. The two torpedo mines in the channel were also exploded. The raft, which the Merrimac had at her stern was destroyed and the small launch, which was doing service for the cruiser Almirante Oquendo, was damaged.

A short distance behind the Merrimac came two boats with men, who were to have picked up Capt. Hobson and his seven men. As soon as they saw the Merrimac they destroyed they pulled outside the entrance, firing against the Morro. The officers in the Morro believed and affirmed that they had sunk a Spanish ship and that it probably was the one they were expecting with the convoy. They asked me, the lighthouse-keeper, if it was a Spanish boat and I replied that it was American. "You are wrong," and "How do you know?" they said. I answered that I had seen the American flag on her. We were yet disputing about it when a message came from the Reina Mercedes stating that they had eight prisoners from the sunken vessel. On board the Reina Mercedes the men were given dry clothes, water to bathe themselves and breakfast.

After taking their declarations, the officers of the Reina Mercedes asked: "How was it, Capt. Hobson, you had the courage to come into the harbor?" Hobson replied: "There are 100 more on board who would do the same." The Spanish officers answered: "And we have 1,000 here to receive them." At 7 a. m. of the same day Hobson and his men were brought to the Morro and they appeared content and without fear. One of the officers in the Morro, who spoke French, took Hobson's declaration and he replied the same as he had to the officers of the Reina Mercedes. The Spaniards said: "One has to be a brave man to do what Capt. Hobson has done. It is not every man who exposes

himself to such dangers." Capt. Hobson was given every attention. He had a room in the Morro with a window in it, through which he could look out, and had he wished to, could have made signals to the American fleet.

That same day a small tug, the Colon, was sent out under flag of parliament, informing the fleet that Hobson and his men were prisoners and were safe. From the fleet, clothes and money were sent them. After a few days Hobson and his seven men were taken to the city barracks known as Cuartel Reina Mercedes.

Ruskin on the Bicycle.

This is what John Ruskin thought of the bicycle: "Some time since I put myself on record as an antagonist of the devil's own toy, the bicycle. I want to reiterate, with all the emphasis of strong language, that I condemn all manner of bl, tr, and 4, 5, 6, or 7 cycles. Any contrivance or invention intended to supersede the use of human feet on God's own ground is damnable. Walking, running, leaping and dancing are legitimate and natural joys of the body, and every attempt to stride on stilts, dangle on ropes or wriggle on wheels is an affront to the Almighty. You can't improve on God's appointed way of walking by substituting an improved cart wheel."

Souvenir Palace Shippers.

One American who returned from Europe this fall exhibited a novel souvenir of her travels. It consisted of a pair of enormous felt slippers that the visitor had been obliged to don before setting foot upon the floors of the most famous palaces. They are so big and shapeless, it is all an American can do to keep them on. Walking in them is impossible. Shuffling, sliding and shuffling are her only means of locomotion when so shod. The American who succeeded in bringing home a pair of the shoes as souvenirs did so only by means of a heavy bribe and the exercise of much diplomacy. The palace guards as a rule would never dream of parting with the things as precious to the pouch of their floors.

H. C. Stackable arrived yesterday on the Alameda. He is a brother of Collector of Customs Stackable.

Impure Blood

Make it Pure, Rich, and Healthy.

Impure blood takes the very life right out of one. You just drag around at your work, feeling wretched and disconsolate all the time. You are weak, discouraged, and have lost faith in medicine. Try just one thing more, for we are sure we can help you.

Mr. C. Mundon-Credde, of Campbelltown, South Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I was suffering from a very bad wound that would not heal. I thought it must be on account of my blood, so I tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

After taking on two bottles my wound thoroughly healed and I felt better than ever before in my life. Whenever I feel out of sorts, now, I take a few doses and am all right. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for impure blood and general debility."

If your liver is sluggish, you have a coated tongue, constipation, and your food distresses you. Ayer's Pills cure all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

LANSLOWNE SECRETARY

Takes English Foreign Office.

SALISBURY IS WORN OUT

General Botha Still Fighting in the Transvaal—Steyn Is Irreconcilable.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Marquis of Lansdowne's elevation to the foreign secretaryship, according to the announcements in the newspapers this morning, has, figuratively speaking, taken the country's breath away. It was as unexpected as it is unwelcome. Even the staunchest ministerial mouthpieces among the African newspapers openly denounce it. The Globe declares the appointment only shows Lord Salisbury is completely out of touch with the feelings and wishes of the electorate and the Conservative party, while the Liberal Westminster Gazette croaking over the discomfiture of the ministerial newspapers which have been so loudly demanding the retirement of Lord Lansdowne, express relief at the fact that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was not given the post, saying:

"The latter's appointment would have filled thoughtful people with dismay, and it is something to have escaped this serious danger."

Lord Salisbury apparently arranged matters with the Queen at Balmoral, a week ago. His own inclination was to resign the premiership and devote himself exclusively to the Foreign Office. He wrote her majesty to this effect, but she declined to accept the suggestions. Lord Salisbury, therefore, went to Balmoral to discuss the question, with the result that the Queen carried her point.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: It is announced, seemingly with authority, that Lord Salisbury acting on medical advice, has decided to lighten his labors by relinquishing the Foreign Secretaryship. Lord Salisbury has had over eleven years in the Foreign Office, and, though he has passed his seventieth birthday, if he had merely consulted his own natural desires, he would have continued to hold the two offices which he has occupied with such unvarying success. As Prime Minister he will be able to exercise general control not alone in foreign affairs, but in other departments of the public service. Lord Lansdowne, who has been a favorite at the War Office, will be, according to the Telegraph, the new Foreign Secretary. He is a weak politician, but has been a successful Vice-roy, and is persona grata with his Premier. With Lord Lansdowne at the Foreign Office, Lord Salisbury will still be able to direct the foreign policy of England, whereas such might not be the case if a strong man like Mr. Chamberlain had been appointed. It is not unlikely, however, that there will be a great outcry if Lord Lansdowne's appointment should be officially confirmed.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHEMES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Mr. Chamberlain again is under obligations to his enemies for magnifying the importance of everything he does. French suspicion pursues him to Gibraltar and Malta and invents all sorts of insidious schemes and intrigues in explanation of what is in reality a holiday journey for rest and recreation. Englishmen laugh at the idea that Lord Salisbury has sent him as an emissary from the Foreign Office to investigate the condition of Morocco and the strategic value of Ceuta, or that the Admiralty has armed him with a roving commission to investigate the relative importance of Mediterranean naval stations. At the same time his unvarying success in exciting suspicion abroad and commanding the attention of his enemies in England is proof of his power and influence. There is a strong feeling of Chauvinism even in sober-minded England, but the press is under self-restraint and does not encourage it by indiscreet utterances. There is deep distrust of France, and a firm conviction among men of influence that England must always be on guard against her. The opinion has been constantly expressed among military men during the last ten days that the agreement with Germany was not aimed against Russia, but against France, and that its effects have already been witnessed in the abandonment of offensive preparations for welcoming Mr. Kruger at Marseilles and Paris and in the expulsion of Spilido. These vagaries of judgment are not reflected by the English press, which under the wise leadership of the Times, never loses its head in foreign affairs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has arrived at Gibraltar. He had a conference with Sir George White, the Governor, and inspected privately the fortifications. H. M. S. Caesar was there to meet him and convey him to Malta. His son Austin, a Lord of the Admiralty, accompanies him.

A Paris dispatch says: "Suspicion of Secretary Chamberlain and his Mediterranean trip is increasing. Le Figaro calls him the 'Terror of Peaceful Government.'"

Le Journal says that Mr. Chamberlain with his son and Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, are at Malta to study with the Governors of the naval stations in the Mediterranean the exact condition of the British naval forces and to take into account the comparative forces of France.

Le Matin says: "Chamberlain's visit to Malta will probably be extended to

Marseilles, to synchronize with Kruger's arrival. He hopes to call forth some ugly incidents so as to enable him to speak ill of France, perhaps to make him popular in England."

La Patrie says: "The announcement of the proximate arrival of Chamberlain at Malta is causing uneasiness even in Italy. The alleged friend of England, Chamberlain treats the Italian land of Malta as a simple crown colony, which ought to be anglicized in language, customs and commerce, and entirely deprived of Italian character. Then the Italians in Malta will be worse off than the Italians in Tunis."

STEYN IRRECONCILABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A belated dispatch from Pretoria tells of the failure of British negotiations with Gen. Botha for the surrender of the Boers. Botha received Gen. Paget's flag of truce courteously and admitted his defeat, but said it was impossible to treat for surrender as long as any burghers wished to continue the war.

President Steyn was irreconcilable. He refused even to see the bearer of a flag of truce.

AMERICA NOT ADVISED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Department of State has not yet been advised of the reported abdication by Lord Salisbury of the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, as reported in last night's cable despatches. The news comes as a surprise, because within the week the most positive assurance had been received here of the premier's definite conclusion to retain this portfolio. The inference is that strong medical representations touching his health have influenced Lord Salisbury in adopting this course.

BOTHA MARCHING.

PRETORIA, Oct. 31.—Intelligence has reached here that Commandant General Botha is marching with a strong force to invade Cape Colony near Kenhardt, where it is said the irreconcilable Boers are ready to join him.

DEFENDING THE CUP.

New Syndicate Formed to Sail Against the Shamrock II.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The syndicate which is to build the yacht which will probably defend the America's cup against Shamrock II, is composed of six representative yachtsmen, according to the Herald. They are Vice Commodore August Belmont of the New York Yacht Club; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, Commodore Edward M. Brown, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Commodore Lewis C. Ledyard. Of the men who will be prominent on the new boat is E. A. Willard. The syndicate will give the charge of the boat into his hands as manager. For twenty years or so Mr. Willard has been a leading amateur at the sport. When the Victorian returned from England, in the spring of 1895, to be refitted as the trial boat for the Defender, she was in his charge. Mr. Willard has been a member of the New York Yacht Club since February 1, 1872.

TROUBLE IN COLOMBIA.

Revolution Raging and Business Seriously Disturbed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—C. B. Hart, United States Minister to Colombia, South America, who has arrived here and is on his way to his home in Wheeling, W. Va., said in an interview: "Matters in Colombia are seriously mixed. The Liberals started a second revolution a few days ago and it has developed great strength. The fight has been fierce, and up to date the killed and wounded have numbered 30,000. "While the Liberals have met with much success, it is my belief that the Government will be eventually successful; but the revolution is seriously disturbing business. General Prospero Pinzon is in command of the Government forces and the revolutionists are commanded by General Rafael Uribe. The scene of the trouble is in the Department of Cauca."

CABLE TO AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales Legislature Favors Bill for Pacific Route.

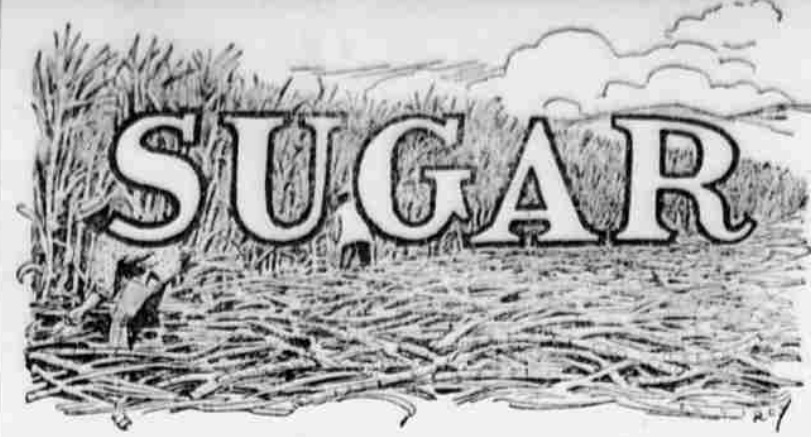
SYDNEY, (N. S. W.), Oct. 29.—The Legislature has passed the Pacific cable bill.

Nature's Provision For Man.

When Nature designed man she provided ample things for his preservation. Man was intended to live and be healthy on vegetation; that was the natural way. The only way to be healthy or to regain lost health is by using nature's remedy and great blood purifier—Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. This is the great Indian remedy, taken direct from nature's unerring laboratory. It is made of simple herbs, roots and barks, and always acts naturally. It searches out the disease; finds the cause of it; slays it, and restores the body to a normally healthy condition. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitates, thumps, sometimes vigorously; and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach falls you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

A Railroad Deal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Second Vice-President Pinley, of the Southern Railway, to-day confirmed the report of the appointment of George C. Smith, president and general manager of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, to be general manager of a division of the Southern, to comprise both the present Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad, generally known as the airline and the present Louisville division of the Southern, running from Louisville to Lexington, Ky. The Louisville airline road is now in the hands of a receiver and will be sold under foreclosure next month. The Southern will buy it in.



The following are the latest advices on the sugar market from Williams, Dimond & Co., dated at San Francisco, October 31, and furnished to the Advertiser through the courtesy of F. A. Schaefer & Co.:

We had this pleasure October 26th, per City of Peking. SUGAR.—Since that date no changes have occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices of October 2d still prevailing.

HAWAII.—Oct. 26th to Oct. 30th, no sales; making basis for 36 degree centrifugals in New York, 4 1/2; San Francisco, 4 1/2.

LONDON BEETS.—Oct. 23d to Oct. 27th, 9s 7 1/2 d; 29th to 30th, 9s 8d. DRY GRANULATED NEW YORK.—No change.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Latest mail advices from New York, under date of October 26th, are to the effect that in the absence of offerings of spot sugar, the market for raws remains nominally the same, but the sale on the 25th inst. of sugars for immediate shipment from Cuba at the equivalent of 4 1/2c for 96 degree test centrifugals is an indication of the decline in the price of spot sugars which will in all probability take place with increased offerings. In refined the buyers are evidently awaiting the decline which they anticipate will follow the expected reduction in the price of raws. Meanwhile the market remains quiet and unchanged, with no special indications.

Weather reports from the Continent continue favorable, but Mr. Licht's estimate of the beet crop for the coming year—reported in our last advice—is somewhat in excess of Mr. Gieseler's figures announced Oct. 11th, which show a total of 5,615,000 tons.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willett & Gray report Oct. 25th total stock United States four ports in all hands estimated Oct. 21th, 2,952 tons, against 19,529 tons same time last year. Six principal ports Cuba estimated Oct. 23d 2,999 tons, against 14,000 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable Oct. 25th, at latest uneven dates, 22,282 tons, against 63,547 tons; deficiency under last year, 31,265 tons.

OUR LATEST TELEGRAM FROM NEW YORK READS: Oct. 31st, no sales; granulated unchanged; beets 9s 7 1/2 d.

DAVID TALKS OF ELECTION

Thinks He Is Solid With Lepers on Molokai Island.

When Prince David was interviewed as to his prospects on the other islands, he said: "I did not count much on this island, but I expect to run high on the other islands. From the appearance of things on Kauai there was a sufficient evidence that I would poll strongly there. As for Waikuku I am afraid that Wilcox will carry the majority. But at the leper settlement everything was favorable to me during my last visit."

"On Hawaii there was evidence that I would poll high in Kona and other places."

J. E. Bush said: "When I was on Kauai, Hanalei, Koloa and Waimea were strong Independent districts. I thought, however, that Prince David would poll three-fourths of the vote there, but judging from the present outcome here I think my estimate is not correct. I think Wilcox may carry Kauai with a majority of 250 or 300 votes."

WILCOX THINKS HE WILL WIN

The Independent Leader Looks to Other Islands.

Wilcox is hopeful that he will carry the other islands. When interviewed yesterday about his prospects of being elected by a representative of this paper, he said: "According to Kalaupokalani's report, I think I will carry Kauai by a majority of at least 300 votes. Prior to Kalaupokalani's visit to Kauai Prince David had a strong hold in that island. Seeing this, Kalaupokalani stayed there two weeks, returning to Honolulu last Sunday, and worked hard for me and the party. Kalaupokalani feels certain that I will carry the Garden Isle. As for Maui and Molokai I expect to have a majority of 300 votes. This is the impression I have since my last campaign on those islands. If my calculation is correct I think I will poll two-thirds of the votes at the leper settlement. I am depending also on the way that Kalaue, one of our Senatorial candidates is polling on Maui. The Home Rule party was very strong at the leper settlement when I was there the last time. As for Hawaii I am in hopes, although it is Parker's birthplace that I will poll a majority of 200 or 300 votes over him. Hilo I believe is divided between me and Prince David but in the Kona districts and other places I am very strong."

Examination Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In answer to an inquiry the Treasury Department has held that aliens who have been duly examined at ports of the United States and there admitted as not being of the classes excluded by law, need not be re-examined except physically at Honolulu even though they reached that port through Canada, provided passage through Canada was continuous without stop over. Aliens seeking admission at Honolulu under any other conditions must be examined as original applicants for admission to this country.

Mrs. Gillig's Divorce.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The referee in the suit of Mrs. Harry Gillig for a divorce has decided in her favor, and all that is necessary to free her from the wealthy yachtsman and clubman is the signature of a Judge.

THE WOLF AND THE BALLOON.

"The sleep of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much," says the proverb.

It depends upon the condition of his digestion, and the character of his last meal for the day. Observation shows that certain forms of dyspepsia are even more common among laboring men, meaning those who work is chiefly of the hands and are largely out of doors, than among the classes who take life more easily.

"Whether I ate little or much I felt blown out like a balloon, and exceedingly uncomfortable," says Mr. W. H. Johnson. This gentleman is a stationer, doing business at 252 1/2 Abercrombie Street, Redfern, Sydney, N. S. W.

His ailment was just what he calls it in his statement of November 10th, 1899—incipient indigestion. And, too, the fact is worth noting that he was blown out with the same substance which swells a balloon—gas; manufactured by a slightly different process.

Taken into the stomach, food must either digest and pass on its way, or ferment and create gas and other products of decomposition. In the latter case we have the condition (often complicated) known as indigestion or dyspepsia. Most of our complaints arise from it, or are aggravated by it. It is subtle as a creeping serpent, and pitiless as a hungry wolf.

If Mr. Johnson's case, had he not had a business of his own, and been, therefore, his own master, he would have been compelled to lie up and abandon his work. As matters were, he humored himself, and lost nothing except his enjoyment of good health; which, he admits, was an item to make account of.

"After enduring this most disagreeable affection for a time," says Mr. Johnson, "a confectioner of Annandale, Mr. Cowling, recommended Mother Selgel's Syrup, which relieved me immediately. I thoroughly believe it cured me, and I recommend it to everyone I know."

"Whenever I have the least suspicion that I am threatened with an attack of indigestion, I take a dose, and it never fails to ward it off. I am persuaded that if I had not used Mother Selgel's Syrup in the beginning I should by this time have been suffering severely from this prevalent malady. I trust that the publications of my experience may lead others afflicted with digestive troubles to use the medicine to which I am indebted for my own speedy recovery."

Mr. Johnson puts the point clearly and strongly:—Stop the disease at the very outset; don't let it assume the chronic form which, involving more or less all the organs and functions of the body, is so hard to cure. Remember the adage about the ounce of prevention.

Germany a Hermit.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Cologne Gazette, confirming the dispatch of the Associated Press of October 3, denies the stories of Germany's contemplated lease from Venezuela of a coaling station at the Island of Margarita, and adds: "Germany does not covet any acquisition in the vicinity of the American continent."

Boni is a Spendthrift.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Civil Tribunal has appointed George J. Gould trustee for the Countess of Castellane, his sister. According to the pleadings in the case, her husband, Count Boni de Castellane, spent 22,000,000 francs in four years, whereas his income from his wife's fortune is only 3,000,000 francs.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so had have the attacks been that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

OLD LANDMARK IS DESTROYED

The Former Residence of Minister Miller Torn Down for Improvements.

One of Honolulu's oldest landmarks is about to pass away to give place to the march of improvement which is steadily transforming the old-fashioned Honolulu into a modern commercial port.

The building which once housed General Miller, United States Minister, more than fifty years ago at the corner of Beretania avenue and Miller streets is being torn down by the Punahou College trustees to make room for a commodious school structure. The older inhabitants recall the building in the 40's when it was considered a mansion. Being the residence of the representative of what was then a foreign nation, the house took on considerable dignity.

General Miller is well remembered by those born in Honolulu in the 40's and 50's. The General had a fondness for children and there was a standing invitation in the American schools that the children who stood highest in their studies each week should come and dine with him. This was an incentive which had the best results and the General's children's dinner party each week was a big event.

The present Miller street was named after him. The residence was afterward occupied by Dr. Robert McKibbin until eight or nine years ago. The corner property was recently sold to the Punahou trustees and a kindergarten school has been maintained in the old buildings.

Lipton's Pork Deal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The culmination of the October pork corner, controlled by Sir Thomas Lipton, came today when pork for delivery this month advanced \$3, rising on less than a dozen trades from \$17, yesterday's closing price, to \$20 at the close today.

The buying was by shorts who had held off until the last moment. It was said that Sir Thomas could have made the price \$20 as well as \$20, but he declared he had no intention of "squeezing" anybody. That the October deal did not furnish greater excitement today was due, it is said, to the fact that many shorts, threatened with being swept off the board, were previously allowed to fix up their deals with Lipton privately.

A Railroad Sold.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 31.—The Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad was sold at noon today under first mortgage foreclosure proceedings brought by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York in accordance with a decree of the United States District Court. General Manager Charles M. Hays and E. W. McLaughlin, of Detroit, representing the stockholders, were the only bidders, the road being sold to them for \$5,285,000. Of this amount \$3,375,000 represented the mortgages and \$1,910,000 was interest.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION

Chemical Balances.

Brix Sacharometers.

Soxhlet-Extraction-Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best!

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO. TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President
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C. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelm of Muehlberg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

SEND TO THE

White House

420 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

FOR SAMPLES OF

NEW DRESS

GOODS

The Latest Designs!

Direct From the Factory for

Fall and Winter Wear

SATIN PERSIENNE.....35c yd.

ORGANDIES.....35c yd.

ORGANDES.....20c yd.

ZEPHERS.....15c yd.

GINGHAMS.....10c yd.

GINGHAM PRINTS.....1-1-3c yd.

Calicos! Calicos!

15 yds \$1. 20 yds 1.

MAIL ADDRESS:

American Dry Goods Association.

P. O. Box 100. HONOLULU

MCKINLEY WILL WIN

All Indications Point To
Victory.

THE TOUR OF ROOSEVELT

Vice Presidential Candidate and
Senator Hanna Greeted by
Crowds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Tribune this morning says: There are few if any better judges of the popular drift than the leading newspapers in the states. Through correspondents in every city and county and because of close contact with all political leaders and citizens representing every political belief, they are able to keep in touch with the trend of popular sentiment. For that reason, the opinions of such newspapers, given at a time when pretty nearly every man has made up his mind as to how he is going to vote, are of exceptional value. The Tribune telegraphed to newspapers in each of the states asking for an estimate of the results, and the answers give the following results.

FOR MCKINLEY.

California	9
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Idaho	3
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
Montana	4
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	10
New York	36
North Dakota	3
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Washington	4
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
Total	303

FOR BRYAN.

Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Louisiana	8
Mississippi	9
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Virginia	12
Total	112

DOUBTFUL.

Colorado	4
Missouri	17
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3

HANNA IN INDIANA.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 31.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, arrived from Chicago on a special train today and addressed a large crowd. The Senator was escorted from the station to the speaker's stand by a regiment of Rough Riders. He spoke about fifty minutes. Most of the factories of the city were closed for an hour to enable the employees to hear Senator Hanna. At 1:30 he left for Goshen.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 31.—At Medina, where his train stopped for twenty minutes, Governor Roosevelt stepped from his car to a temporary platform. The rain had ceased and the Governor occupied the full time in addressing the crowd. He devoted most of his attention to imperialism and militarism.

While the Governor was talking a man in the audience said: "Governor, I would like to have you explain the trust question."

"What about the coal employees in Pennsylvania?" asked another.

"One at a time," said the Governor. "As to the coal employees in Pennsylvania, they have won a strike for an increase of wages. Do you think they would have won that strike four years ago?"

"No, no," shouted the crowd.

The Governor then discussed the trust question at length, referring to Mr. Bryan's remedy of taking the tariff off articles used by the trusts and the remedy of the Republican party to get at the evil by constitutional amendment.

In speaking of militarism, the Governor referred to the posts located near Oswego and Buffalo and said the sentiment there was rather for an increase of the soldiers stationed there. He cited the fact that regulars had been stationed at the forts around New York for 18 years and said:

"Some little time ago a number of our citizens got up a petition to the War Department to increase the number of soldiers in these forts, because the existing number was not enough to keep the big guns clean."

"I want to ask," said he at the conclusion of his remarks, "if any of you here have ever seen a single imperialist? I have never found one from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast. I have met lots of expansionists; I am one myself."

Reaching Lockport, Governor Roosevelt was driven in a carriage to the opera house, which was filled, while hundreds had been unable to gain admission. The Governor's address here was devoted in large part to the question of prosperity.

"Now, as to Mr. Bryan's prophecies," said the Governor. "Here is exactly what Mr. Bryan said in his Minneapolis speech: 'The gold standard means dearer money, cheaper property, harder times, more people out of work, more people destitute, more people desperate, and more crime.'"

"Now look around in your own city, in your own State, and compare with those prophecies their fulfillment."

"Mr. Bryan," continued the Governor, "is the champion of one policy. He is a mighty power here and when Mr. Bryan is champion, Mr. Bryan says that there is more than four years ago. He is quite right. Everything flourishes more than four years ago. A good year for crops is a good year for people. Here in this city your mechanics are all employed. Don't try to help the workmen by shutting up the factories."

The Governor for the first time during his tour of the State truly was besieged with citizens asking why he had signed certain local legislation, particularly amendments to the Lockport charter, and if he had not refused to grant a hearing to the labor unions. The questions were not asked in the assembly place but merely thrown in the streets in printed form. The Governor said he did not feel that he was compelled to answer these questions.

ROOSEVELT ON TOUR.

ALBION, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The sun came out just after the Roosevelt special left Rochester, giving promise of a pleasant day. The first stop was made at Brookport. Here the Governor said:

"Mr. Bryan invokes the Declaration of Independence as applying to the Philippines. Nebraska was acquired by Thomas Jefferson without the consent of the Indians in it and he ought to have known how to have applied the Declaration of Independence, because he wrote it. We cannot afford to let Mr. Bryan's principles and the present Bryanized Democracy continue a formidable danger to American political life. I appeal to you not merely to beat it, but to stamp it under foot so that no similar appeal will ever be made in our time. While we can afford to differ on questions of policy, we cannot afford as good Americans to differ on the underlying principles, the lack of which makes any party whatever it is, a standing danger to the country."

At Holly it was raining. Nevertheless the Governor spoke to a great crowd. He said:

"We do not want to cut in two the national honor by cutting in two the national debt. If Mr. Bryan's policies ever should be enacted into law they would bear with an especial weight of woe upon the very people concerning whom he affects to be most interested."

"Mr. Bryan speaks of polygamy in the Sulu Islands and says it ought to be stopped. Why, his proposal is to establish a theocracy over those islands; it therefore guarantees both slavery and polygamy in Sulu."

MCKINLEY AT CANTON.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 31.—When the President and Mrs. McKinley returned from their morning drive the porch was filled with people waiting to see them. Among the early arrivals was John W. Yerkes, Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky. He had an extended talk with the President. Samuel W. Taylor of Urbana, former Secretary of State of Ohio, now Consul at Glasgow, home on leave of absence, also had a conference with the President.

HANNA AT GOSHEN.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 31.—Senator Hanna was greeted by a great outpouring of people here today, the crowd who heard his speech being estimated at 12,000. In the course of a thirty-minute speech Senator Hanna said:

"I hear on every side, 'What's the matter with Hanna?' (Cries of 'He's all right!') I want to know what's the matter with Indiana? (Cheers and cries of 'Indiana is all right!') I almost think that this election will be unanimous; this great outpouring means much. Bryan has been preaching free silver, imperialism and anti-trust; he has dragged these issues into the campaign for the purpose of deceiving the people. There is nothing in this contest but let well enough alone. We have suffered enough, seen enough soup houses, and we have earned the right to be prosperous. Do you propose to be led away by false issues in order to satisfy the ambition of one man? That expressed it fully; it is too long a story to be covered with arguments at this time. The other side has always been before the people with every subterfuge imaginable in order that the people may be deceived. Bryan has lowered himself to the worst kind of demagoguery and has cried to the people to follow the steer whose name is Bryan."

"No, my friends, this election is a test of the loyalty, the patriotism and the intelligence of the American people. You do not want to vote for a man whose government would bring distress and sorrow to the people. Everything on our side appeals to all the sentiments of patriotism in America. It calls for a vote of confidence in the Administration. A vote of confidence in your President, who has preserved the dignity of the nation. Now that we have taken our place among the fighting nations, shall we turn our backs to the glory of our soldiers and sailors? Shall we shut our eyes and blindly follow that steer? God forbid. Let me warn you that should you be misled by false theories your fate is sealed. Industries will shut down; trade decrease and the laboring class would be the first to feel it. Money can be hidden away and when a laboring man loses his day's work he loses his capital also."

TEDDY AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The train bearing the Republican Vice Presidential candidate arrived in this city shortly after 4 o'clock, after making a stop at Black Rock, an industrial suburb of Buffalo, and the north-bound railway center of the city. The Governor was accorded a splendid reception at the place and addressed a few remarks to the laboring people. From the time of his arrival until the time he retired there was one continuous ovation. The streets through which he had to pass on his way from the station were crowded with people.

It had been planned to have the Governor hold a reception this afternoon because of the early hour of his arrival, but he was so fatigued with the day's work that he compromised by addressing the assembled people as a whole, explaining that he was deeply touched by the magnificent reception which had been accorded him and that he desired to thank them for it. Being booked to make three speeches this evening, he said he would not make one at that time but hoped to Governor Roosevelt spoke at three meetings tonight, one on the east side, in the industrial portion of the city, which was an open air affair, and where so many people were gathered that less than one-half of them could hear the speaker. Another followed in a small hall where the major part of the audience was composed of Italians and the third and last in the immediate convention hall which was filled to the doors. In addition to touching upon the many subjects which he has exploited at other places, the Governor said:

"Our opponents, having no case on the facts, are constantly obliged to alter facts in order to make their case. I have noticed placards in your city, put up by them, stating that the cost of coal was \$7.35 per ton, and that this was due to the anthracite coal trust. As a matter of fact the retail price delivered is \$5.75, just about what it always has been at this season of the year."

"Bourke Cockran spoke here the other night. He presented Mr. Bryan's issues rather better than Mr. Bryan could present them, yet I confess it is incomprehensible to me how Mr. Cockran can now champion Mr. Bryan. He is now not only what he said four years ago, but of what he said as late as last February, when he stated that no matter whether there was imperialism or not in the campaign, he would have to pursue the course he did in 1900, because, he said, 'I regard the Chi-

est platform as destructive to all government and I should prefer some government to no government."

"Well, what are the reasons he gives as his excuse? In the first place, imperialism. In the second, militarism. By imperialism he means our expansion into the Philippines. An expansion conducted on exactly the same basis as Jefferson's expansion into the country west of the Mississippi. Mr. Cockran and Mr. Bryan have both affected to feel great horror from the fact that polygamy and, as alleged, slavery, exists in Sulu, in the Philippine archipelago, which is now under our flag."

"I should like to ask them if they think that it will help their policy in the event of our withdrawing the flag? Of course, as a matter of fact, the only chance of getting rid of either consists in keeping the flag up. We cannot do everything in a day. Messrs. Bryan and Cockran would be the first to rise against President McKinley if he now added to war with Aguinaldo another war with the Sultan of Sulu."

ROOSEVELT AT NIAGARA.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—At Niagara Falls the Roosevelt train was greeted with the Governor's salute of nineteen guns, and the Governor was taken to the opera house, where he addressed a large audience. The chairman of the meeting addressed him as a friend of the workingman and a workingman himself. The Governor said:

"I believe that in this campaign I have been introduced in a manner that pleases me so much, because I do not believe any American is worth his salt unless he is a workingman. Work comes in many different ways, and I honor every form of honest work in others, and I claim in return the right to be treated as being as much of a workingman myself as any of my fellows. If a man does not work he cannot do anything for his fellows and he cannot do anything for himself. If there exists a class in the community which instead of regarding with envy we ought to regard with pity which is akin not to love but to contempt, it is the idle class, and I do not care whether the idle class is the glided butterfly at the top or the tramp below, in either case the man who will not work, but sits down with the purpose of making his work the pursuit of pleasure or the absence from effort; in either, not only is the man useless to his neighbors, but he is not even able to gratify his own mean ambition, for, mind you, a man who deliberately devotes his life to the pursuit of pleasure is infinitely less of it than the man who tries to do his work and then finds that the greatest possible pleasure comes in the sense of work well done."

When the Governor finished his remarks, a gray-whiskered man in the audience arose and said that in all respect and all sincerity and all honor to the Governor of the Empire State, he would like to have the privilege of asking him a couple of questions. The Governor immediately arose and nodded his assent.

"Do you believe in taxation without representation?" asked the man.

"What do you mean?" asked the Governor.

"Do you believe in taxation without representation?" again repeated the questioner.

"You take the census statements which have been published in the papers and I think you will find the Indians are the only ones not taxed," said the Governor, which reply was followed by a howl of applause.

"We are not Indians. Two years ago—" but the interrupter got no further. Cries of "Shut up!" "Put him out!" came from different parts of the hall, from those who seemed impatient at the interruption of the meeting.

DON'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS
Which is Better:—To Try an Experiment, or Profit by a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures. But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home. Always remember, Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Carlists Active.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—It is officially admitted that the Carlists band in the vicinity of Berga numbers eight hundred men. Troops are closely pursuing them. Communication between Berga and Barcelona has been severed. Another numerous band has appeared at Figols. It has sixteen horses and is divided into three groups.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. Mr. Bryan, in view not only of what he said four years ago, but of what he said as late as last February, when he stated that no matter whether there was imperialism or not in the campaign, he would have to pursue the course he did in 1900, because, he said, 'I regard the Chi-

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin
and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a
Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and preserver of emollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for oleaceous weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP all that CUTICURA, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet soap and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. 60, African Depot: LEWIS & L., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. FORTEN DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

Three Second-Hand Double Drays.
Two Second-Hand Single Drays.
Two Second-Hand Farm Wagons.
Four Second-Hand Express Wagons.
All kinds Second-Hand Buggies.
All kinds Second-Hand Harness.

PRICES BELOW
REASONABLE.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Sole Agents for the Territory of Hawaii for

Cleveland Bicycles

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY,

Cleveland Sales Department, per R. C. Lennie. Honolulu, October 27, 1900.

Shipments of Gents' and Ladies' Cleveland Bicycles, with an assortment of extra parts, were received by us per Zealandia and Queen.

THE CLEVELAND IS A GOOD BICYCLE.

All 1900 Chain Models \$50.00

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

AGENTS.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1896.

Accumulated Funds ... £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance
companies ... 101,550,000

Total reinsurance ... 107,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance
companies ... 35,000,000

Total reinsurance ... 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents at the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American
Steamship Line Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
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For tickets and general information apply to

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Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED—

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AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

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OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted
Pain in the back, and all kinds of rheumatism,
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30
years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Chemical Company, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Wednesday, November 7.
 Steamer James McKee, Tulett, from Kapa-
 hua, 10 bags rice, 1000 lbs. sugar, 50
 lbs. rice, T. H. Davies & Co.; 150 water-
 melons, 1 package merchandise.
 Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Kona and
 Maui.
 S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, from
 San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 6.
 Steamer Alden, Porter, bound for San
 Francisco.
 Wednesday, November 7.
 Steamer Maui, Parker, for Kahului and
 way ports.
 Steamer W. G. Hall, Thompson for Kauai
 ports.
 Steamer Hawaii, Nicholson, for Panahau,
 Oahu, Kula, Laupahoehoe and Pa-
 laoa.
 Steamer Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports
 and Lahaina.
 Steamer Kilauea, Clark, for Hilo and way
 ports.
 Steamer Mauna Loa, Sherson, for Lahai-
 na, Kona and Kau.
 Steamer Kaula, Bruhn, for Makaweli and
 Waimea.
 Steamer Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kapa-
 hua and Kilauea.
 Steamer Waiwale, Green, for Waimea and
 Kekaha.
 Steamer Iwaleia, Gregory, for Elele.
 S. S. Alameda, van Oterendorp, for Sa-
 moa, New Zealand and Australia.
 Thursday, November 8.
 Steamer Mikalala, Pederson, for Elele
 and Hanalei.
 Steamer Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports
 and Lahaina.
 Steamer Hawaii, Nicholson, for Panahau,
 Oahu, Kula, Laupahoehoe and Pa-
 laoa.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.
 For Maui and Hawaii, per steamer Mauna
 Loa, November 7.—E. H. Carlton, W. C.
 Achi, Dr. Conroy, J. D. Paris, Jr., J. W.
 Brown, Mrs. Ricketson, C. A. Graham,
 J. W. McChesney, Mrs. C. H. Dickey,
 Miss C. Alexander, Mrs. T. Tennell, A. W.
 Heydeman, wife and child, A. B. Ser-
 ringer, Mrs. H. W. Wain, Spencer Ricket-
 son, Miss Grace Waterhouse.

BURGLARS' DARING DEEDS

A gang of burglars is at work in the
 city. At some time during Wednesday
 night and Thursday morning several
 Nuanu street business houses were
 broken into and articles of value and
 money taken.

That the gang picked out a street in
 the business district in which to oper-
 ate in and chose to force the front
 entrances indicates that the men are
 old hands at the business and know the
 police conditions.

The shop of On Hing, a Chinese mer-
 chant, was broken into in a bold man-
 ner.

The display window which is very
 thick plate glass was shattered by a
 blow. Watches, jewelry and other
 trinkets were abstracted from the
 showcase. The proprietor estimates his
 loss at about \$120.

The strangest feature of the robbery
 is that there were no police officers in
 the vicinity at the time. The shat-
 tering of a plate glass window at dead
 of night makes quite a noise, but no
 member of the force appeared to dis-
 turb the burglars as they plied their
 trade.

The Hoffmann saloon, corner of Nu-
 anu and Hotel streets, was a sufferer
 to the extent of \$12 cash. It is sup-
 posed that an entrance was effected by
 going through one of the Chinese
 stores and getting in at a back win-
 dow.

A stepladder made the ascent to the
 window an easy matter, and the win-
 dow offered but little obstruction to
 the thieves' entrance. A screen was
 placed before the window so that they
 could not be seen from the street. An
 attempt was made to open the safe by
 means of a chisel, which was un-
 successful. About \$250 was in the safe.

The next foray seems to have taken
 place in the Royal Annex saloon, al-
 most opposite the police station clerk's
 office.

Entrance was effected at the rear by
 cutting a hole in the door. The lock
 was cut out first, but an iron bar held
 the door and a panel was removed.
 Nothing of value was stolen. The
 money had been put away in the safe.
 The police department yesterday had
 not the slightest clue to the identity
 of the burglars.

There are a number of rough charac-
 ters in town who came into port late-
 ly. These are being watched by the
 detectives.

Notice to Shipmasters.

S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
 San Francisco, Cal.

"By communicating with the Branch Hy-
 drographic Office, San Francisco, the
 terms of vessels who will cooperate with
 the Hydrographic Office by recording the
 meteorological observations suggested by
 the office, can have forwarded to them at
 any desired port, and free of expense, the
 monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific
 Ocean, and the latest information regard-
 ing the danger to navigation in the wa-
 ters which they frequent."

Mariners are requested to report to the
 office dangers discovered, or any other
 information which can be utilized for cor-
 recting charts or sailing directions, or in
 the publication of the pilot charts of the
 North Pacific.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse sails
 today for Lahaina, Kihel, Makana and
 Kona.

Bark Albert pulled up to Brewer's
 wharf yesterday to discharge her cargo.
 She has twelve boilers for Lahaina
 plantation on her deck; five pieces of
 machinery for Oahu plantation, weigh-
 ing over fifty tons; one piece of ma-
 chinery weighing eighteen tons; two
 pieces fourteen tons each, and two
 pieces weighing ten tons each; this is
 pumping machinery. There are also,
 aboard the Albert, ninety car wheels
 and axles for the Oahu Railway, and
 several tons of machinery for the new
 mill at the Honolulu plantation; also,
 130 tons of fertilizer for the Hawaiian
 Fertilizer Company, and many kegs of
 beer.

There is still some uncertainty regard-
 ing the building of the proposed line
 from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. Work
 will be conditional, upon negotiations
 pending between ex-Senator Clark and
 the authorities of Salt Lake.

STACKABLE IN A BOX

Conflicting Decisions To Reconcile.

LAW ARE AT VARIANCE

Curious Inequalities in Directions of Treasury Department as To Chinese.

Collector Stackable is between the
 devil and the deep sea as to how to act
 legally in the admittance or exclusion
 of Chinese coming here from their own
 country. Decisions seemingly contrary
 to one another are in his hands as
 guides from the Government at Wash-
 ington. With all collectors of Ameri-
 can ports where the business with
 China is large there is a constant in-
 ability to know exactly what to do in
 many cases of applications to land on
 the part of Chinese.

In Honolulu many of these cases are
 in the courts. Decisions of lower
 courts are constantly being appealed
 and it puzzles Collector Stackable to
 know how to act in each individual
 case. Here is a decision dated at
 Washington, September 17, which is in-
 deed a remarkable one:

Treasury Department,
 Office of Commissioner-General
 of Immigration,
 Washington, September 17, 1900.

Sir:—The Bureau is in receipt of
 your letter of 24th ultimo, inclosing a
 communication from Messrs. H. Hack-
 field and Company, Ltd., requesting a
 refund of Head tax on all Chinese pas-
 sengers who have been landed at your
 port since June 14, 1900, upon the
 ground that they were possessed of Ha-
 waiian birth certificates and are there-
 fore citizens of the United States.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has
 gone over this matter and has expressed
 the opinion that the application of
 Messrs. H. Hackfield and Company
 should be denied, upon the ground that
 Chinese persons acquiring citizenship
 under the laws of Hawaii cannot be
 considered citizens of the United States,
 and are therefore not immune from the
 collection of per capita tax.

Respectfully,
 J. H. LARNED,
 Acting Commissioner-General.

According to this decision Chinese
 who had been naturalized under the
 laws of Hawaii are not citizens of the
 United States. As the Territorial Act
 said plainly that all citizens of Hawaii
 were citizens of the United States and
 as about 100 Chinese have registered
 and voted here in the last election, this
 Treasury decision bumps up against a
 higher authority, that of the Congress
 and President of the United States.
 The following decision at variance
 with the preceding one is taken from
 "Treasury Decisions," published at
 Washington, October 25:

(22541)
 Admission of Wife of a Chinese Native-
 born Citizen of the United States.

The wife of a Chinese native-born
 citizen of the United States is entitled
 to admission regardless of the provi-
 sions of Section 1994, Revised Statutes,
 nor does such right to land depend on
 the status of her husband as a mer-
 chant, even if it is held that the ex-
 clusion laws apply to a Chinese mer-
 chant who is native-born.

Treasury Department,
 October 19, 1900.

Sir:—The Department is in receipt of
 your letter of 10th instant transmitting
 papers on appeal in behalf of Li Ham
 Shi, a Chinese woman to whom admis-
 sion was denied by you upon the
 ground (1) that she can not, under Sec-
 tion 1994 of the Revised Statutes of the
 United States, take the status of her
 husband, who is a native-born citizen
 of this country, and (2) that she is not
 admissible as the wife of a merchant,
 her husband not having been a mer-
 chant at the time of her application
 for admission.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has
 rendered an opinion on this case, an
 extract from which follows:

I do not think that Section 1994, Re-
 vised Statutes, applies to this case.
 There is no question of citizenship, as
 to the wife, involved. She does not
 apply to be landed because of any sup-
 posed right to be "lawfully naturalized,"
 but because she is the wife of a
 native-born citizen of the United States.
 I do not think her right to land depends on
 the status of her husband as a merchant—
 even assuming that the exclusion laws
 in this regard apply to a Chinese mer-
 chant who is a citizen of this country—
 but rather on her higher right not to be
 separated from her husband, who is a
 citizen of the United States and is
 legally entitled to live in the country
 of his birth.

In view of the foregoing, the appeal
 is hereby sustained and you are direct-
 ed to release and land the said Li
 Ham Shi.

Respectfully,
 H. A. TAYLOR,
 Assistant Secretary,
 Collector of Customs, San Francisco,
 Cal.

Alabama Wants a Slice of Florida.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 25.—Sec-
 retary of State McMillan has taken the
 first step toward annexing West Flori-
 da to Alabama. In his annual report
 to the government, the secretary of
 state says Alabama runs a mile further
 south on the eastern boundary than the
 tract books have heretofore shown and
 that the state is possessed of a wedge
 of land which his office records failed
 to show it owned, running 100 miles
 along the southern end of the state.

Life and Strength Restored to Palsied Limbs

ODD THEORY OF WIRELESS SYSTEM

Scientist Believes Electricity Goes Through Earth Not Air.

According to the daily press, M. Wil-
 lot, of the French telegraph depart-
 ment, who is the inventor of various
 telegraphic and telephonic devices,
 maintains that it is the earth and not
 the air through which signals are
 transmitted in the Marconi system of
 wireless telegraphy, says the Boston
 Transcript.

"The fact that neither the roundness
 of the earth's surface nor intervening
 hills intercepts the signals suggested
 to him the question whether the mat-
 ter telegraphed left the masts at the
 top or bottom. He conjectured that it
 left at the bottom, especially as the
 signaling is not affected by wind or
 fog, and is improved by giving the
 masts good electric connection with
 the earth. His theory involves com-
 municating through the geological
 beds in which the earth's electricity
 has the same conductive quality as
 that with the same metal and that the
 same electric level creates what
 naturally would be called a swell in
 the whole level, leaving the higher
 and lower strata comparatively undisturbed.
 M. Willet proposes to tap
 these lower, hidden, and moist
 bringing electrical tensions with the
 telegraph. . . . The French telegraph
 department has appointed a committee
 to sink shafts to ascertain the distribu-
 tion of the electric levels."

The same idea is suggested in an
 editorial in the Electrical Review and
 Engineer (September 22), in which the
 writer says:

"It is wonderful how much seems to
 depend upon the earth in the Hertzian-
 wave telegraphy. It is common belief
 that the earth has little or nothing to
 do with the matter, and that the air
 of upper world of ether is all-important.
 On the other hand, however, it
 is now recognized that transmission
 can be carried considerably further
 over the ocean than over the land, and
 it is believed that the difference is due
 to the higher conductivity of sea water.
 It is even stated that on land the
 dryness or dampness of the soil notice-
 ably influences the transmission, and
 apparently from the same cause."

"It is stated that Hertzian-wave tele-
 graphy has been a failure in South
 Africa during the recent war, owing
 to the general prevalence of big eard
 Not only is good earth in the technical
 sense difficult to secure, but the long
 desert plains are most unfavorable to
 the transmission of electric waves.
 What is ideally needed for their trans-
 mission is higher conductivity level
 surface over which the waves may run
 without absorption, being continually
 reflected. In the absence of such an
 electric mirror, the waves tumble into
 the earth and become absorbed, as well
 as dispersed."

"All these conditions seem to point
 to the ocean as the future scene of
 utilization of Hertzian-wave telegraphy.
 On land we can ordinarily hang or
 bury our wires and be content. At sea
 we are unable to maintain metallic
 communication, and where the ocean
 begins the opportunity of wireless tele-
 graph begins also. It is to be hoped
 that the day may not be far distant
 when the lighthouses along our coasts
 will also be Hertzian-wave houses, and
 issue signals day and night to the
 shipping within fifty miles' radius. The
 steamer's mast will then have two
 functions left, one to hold up flags and
 the other to hold the antennae."

The Royal Scroll.

A unique way of presenting the great
 facts of Bible history is found in the
 Royal Scroll, one of the best devices ever
 published, now being introduced in this
 city for the first time by A. M. Mellie, sole
 agent for Hawaii Territory. The idea of
 the publisher was to present to the pub-
 lic a panoramic Bible, which, by the
 truthfulness and vividness of its repre-
 sentations, should interest all classes.
 It is a work that may safely be commended
 to the least soundly evangelical in its
 teachings and its wide circulation will be
 eminently helpful to the cause of morality
 and Christianity. It is a collection of
 finely finished illustrations of Scripture
 history in a case compact and self-adjust-
 able. Agent A. M. Mellie extends an in-
 vitation to clergymen and laymen to
 communicate with him in regard to the
 Royal Scroll, addressing him at the Ad-
 vertiser's office. He will be glad to give
 an exhibition of the Royal Scroll whenever
 and wherever it may be desired by those
 interested.

Entertainments in New York will be on
 a very lavish scale this winter.

Mrs. H. T. Salisbury, of 11
 Follett Street, Pawtucket, R. I.,
 says:
 "About eight years ago, I was
 taken with nervous prostration
 which was followed by a partial
 paralysis of the lower limbs. The
 doctor called it locomotor ataxia.
 I could not direct my steps, and I
 would often fall down. I tried
 many remedies but was not ben-
 efited until I began taking Dr.
 Williams' Pink Pills for Pale
 People."

Several doctors had told me that
 there was no cure for my trouble,
 but my improvement continued
 and I took the pills steadily for
 two years. At the end of that
 time I had regained full control of
 my limbs. The pain left me and
 has never returned."

MRS. H. T. SALISBURY,
 Subscribed and sworn to before
 me this 21st day of August, 1899.
 CARLOS L. ROGERS,
 Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
 contain, in a condensed form, all the el-
 ements necessary to give new life and richness
 to the blood and restore shattered nerves.
 They are an unfailing specific for such dis-
 eases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis,
 St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheu-
 matic, nervous headache, the after-effects of
 the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and
 sallow complexion, all forms of weakness
 either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never
 sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in pack-
 ages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Wil-
 liams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50
 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

NEWS OF WORLD. CONDENSED

Coel Rhodes, according to a special dis-
 patch from Cape Town, is ill with fever.
 A man named "Schutter" has appeared in San
 Francisco and is making money out of
 the credulous.

General Haywood's opinion is that 10-
 000 men should comprise the Marine Corps
 in order to meet all demands upon it.
 The Assistant Secretary of the Treas-
 ury has decided that a cow and calf are
 household effects and as such are entitled
 to importation free of duty.

William Waldorf Astor wins new un-
 popularity by applying for permission to
 close a much-used footpath in his Clive-
 den estate on the banks of the Thames.
 Minister Conger has preferred charges
 of cowardice against Captain Newt, T.
 Hall, U. S. M. C., the second in command
 of the marine force at Peking during the
 siege.

Frank Groskate, a lad of 7, residing a
 San Francisco, was struck on the head
 by a falling scantling and his skull was
 fractured. Trephining was resorted to.
 The boy may recover.

Col. Chas. B. Wadsworth, personal friend
 of Abraham Lincoln, and who guarded
 the house to which he was carried after
 being shot by Wilkes Booth, died at Ala-
 meda at the age of 75 years.

Emperor William has ordered Prof. Be-
 gas to make His Majesty's own marble
 statue for the new Hall of Glories in
 Berlin, where statues of the Emperor's
 ancestors are already placed.

Dickens' house in Tavistock Square,
 where the novelist lived nine years, en-
 tertained celebrities of the day, and the
 place where he wrote "Bleak House" and
 other works, has been demolished.

The charges of cowardice preferred by
 Minister Conger against Captain Newt, T.
 Hall, U. S. M. C., the second in command
 of the marine force at Peking during the
 siege, have been declared to be ground-
 less.

W. S. Robinson, one of the most exten-
 sive cotton planters of Texas, has gath-
 ered statistics from the Brazos and Colo-
 rado valleys. He declares the boll weevil
 has destroyed \$6,000,000 worth of this year's
 cotton.

Paymaster General Bates reported to
 the Secretary of War that during the
 year ended June 30, 1900, he paid to the
 Army, regular and volunteer, \$35,425,999;
 on the emergency fund to disband the Cu-
 ban army, \$1,425,000.

Though John Sherman did not design-
 ate anyone to be his biographer, it is
 supposed that Henry C. Hedger, chair-
 man of the speakers' bureau at the Na-
 tional Republican headquarters at Chi-
 cago, will be chosen.

A dispatch from New York, October 29,
 stated that terrific and fatal explosions of
 chemicals shook New York like an earth-
 quake. A seven-story drug store was
 hurled into the air, leaving many dead
 and the ruins. Two blocks of buildings
 were set on fire.

The Valencia, which sailed from Nome
 on October 16, had on board Alexander
 McKenzie, receiver of the Nome gold
 properties, as a prisoner. The Nome vil-
 leny was said to have been over his arrest.
 He was forced to surrender the gold dust
 in his possession.

The grain shortage in Russia is not
 confined to the eastern provinces and Si-
 beria. The provinces richest in cereals
 are actually suffering on account of poor
 harvests. Grain is forwarded ahead of
 other merchandise and grain railway
 rates have been reduced.

Edouard de Reszke, Scotti, the baritone,
 Mme. Nordika and Susan Strong arrived
 from Europe in New York on October 27.
 The manager, Maurice Grau, crossed
 with them and seventy members of the
 company. Madame Melba and L'Aquila-
 taine arrived on the French steamer.

His Coin Stolen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—While William
 F. Frey of Ravenswood, a suburb, was
 making up a deposit of \$500 in the First
 National Bank to-day, he was robbed of
 all his money by two men, one of
 whom attracted his attention, while the
 other hid his money on a window-sill and did
 not discover his loss until the thieves had
 escaped.

Movements of Warships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Atlan-
 ta has arrived at Tompkinsville to take
 on her ammunition preparatory to
 joining Admiral Schley's squadron on
 the South Atlantic. The Nashville has
 arrived at Nagasaki. The Dixie has
 sailed from Gibraltar for Algiers. The
 Arcturion has arrived at Cavite.

Venezuelan Credit.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 31.—(Via
 Haytian Cable). The Venezuela Gov-
 ernment has decreed the resumption of
 payment of interest on all debts and
 loans from November.

BY AUTHORITY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Honolulu, Oahu, October 30th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that WILL-
 LIAM T. ROBINSON, ESQ., has this
 day been appointed Assessor for the
 Second Taxation Division, viz.: Is-
 lands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, vice
 C. H. Dickey, Esq., resigned.

THEO. F. LANSING,
 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
 2225-31-Nov. 2-6-9.

Notice is hereby given that the loca-
 tion of the Government Pound at Ho-
 nolulu has been changed to the north-
 west corner of R. P. No. 7039, L. C. A.
 7851, situated in Haina I., District of
 Hamakua, Hawaii, two hundred and
 seventy feet makai of the main road,
 below Kaiser's stables.

J. A. McCANDLESS,
 Superintendent of Public Works,
 Public Works' Office, Honolulu, Octo-
 ber 29, 1900. 2226

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH

Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.
 Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation,
 plaintiff, vs. C. N. Ragsdale, de-
 fendant.

The Territory of Hawaii:

To the High Sheriff of the Territory
 of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of
 any of the islands of Hawaii, or his deputy,
 or any constable in the Territory of Ha-
 waii:

You are commanded to summon C.
 N. Ragsdale, defendant in case he shall
 file written answer within twenty days
 after service hereof, to be and appear
 before said Circuit Court at the Janu-
 ary term thereof, to be held at Hilo,
 Island of Hawaii, on Wednesday, the
 24 day of January next, at 10 o'clock
 a. m., to show cause why the claim of
 Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corpora-
 tion, plaintiff, should not be awarded to
 it pursuant to the tenor of its annexed
 petition.

And you are further commanded to
 have you then there this writ with
 full return of your proceedings thereon.
 Witness, Hon. Gilbert F. Little,
 Judge of the Circuit Court of the
 Fourth Circuit, at South
 Hilo, Hawaii, this 23d day
 of September, 1900.
 (Signed): DANIEL PORTER,
 Clerk. 2218-Jan. 8.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST
 Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.—
 At Chambers.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary
 Kaumana Widemann, late of Hono-
 lulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the
 executors of the will of said deceased
 having been filed, wherein they ask that
 their accounts be examined and approved,
 and that a final order be made of
 distribution of the property remaining
 in their hands to the persons thereto
 entitled, and discharging them from all
 further responsibility as such executors.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 23d day
 of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock
 a. m., before the judge of said court
 at the courtroom of said court at Ho-
 nolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same
 hereby is appointed as the time and
 place for hearing said petition and ac-
 counts, and that all persons interested
 may then and there appear and show
 cause, if any they have, why the same
 should not be granted.
 Honolulu, October 16, 1900.
 By the Court,
 P. D. KELLETT JR., Clerk.
 2221-4th-Oct. 19, 26; Nov. 2, 9.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST
 Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.—In
 Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Cath-
 erine Pehikulan Auld, late of Hono-
 lulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by James
 Auld, husband of said intestate, pray-
 ing that letters of administration upon
 said estate be issued to George R. Car-
 ter, notice is hereby given that Friday,
 the 26th day of November, A. D. 1900,
 at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary
 building, Honolulu, is appointed the
 time and place for hearing said petition,
 when and where all persons concerned
 may appear and show cause, if any
 they have, why said petition should not
 be granted.
 Honolulu, October 23, 1900.
 By the Court,
 GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
 2223-Oct. 26; Nov. 2, 9, 16.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-

CLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
 provisions of a certain mortgage made
 by Mahi (L.) of Naniu, Maui, to
 William Dean, of Honolulu, Oahu, dat-

ed March 1, 1886, recorded Liber 100,
 pages 68 and 69, assigned to Ching
 Ahung, trustee, December 31, 1898, no-
 tice is hereby given that the mortgagee
 intends to foreclose the same for con-
 dition broken, to wit: Non-payment of
 both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after
 the expiration of three weeks from the
 date of this notice, the property con-
 veyed by said mortgage will be adver-
 tised for sale at public auction, at the